

Map Showing Surveyed Portion of Land Grant of NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SCALE, 6 MILES TO 1 INCH

INCLUDING TOWNSHIPS 129 TO 148 NORTH, AND RANGES 62 TO 105 INCL


EXPLANATION.—The shaded sections indicate Railroad Lands not sold. The small, open circles show Railroad Lands sold. The black dots indicate Government Lands settled.



RAILROAD COMPANY from Jamestown, North Dakota, to Montana Boundary Line.

SCALE, 6 MILES TO 1 INCH.

RANGES 62 TO 105 INCLUSIVE, WEST OF THE 5TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Indicate Government Lands settled. Sections and quarter-sections in white show the unoccupied Government Lands. Sections shown thus  are reserved for School purposes.

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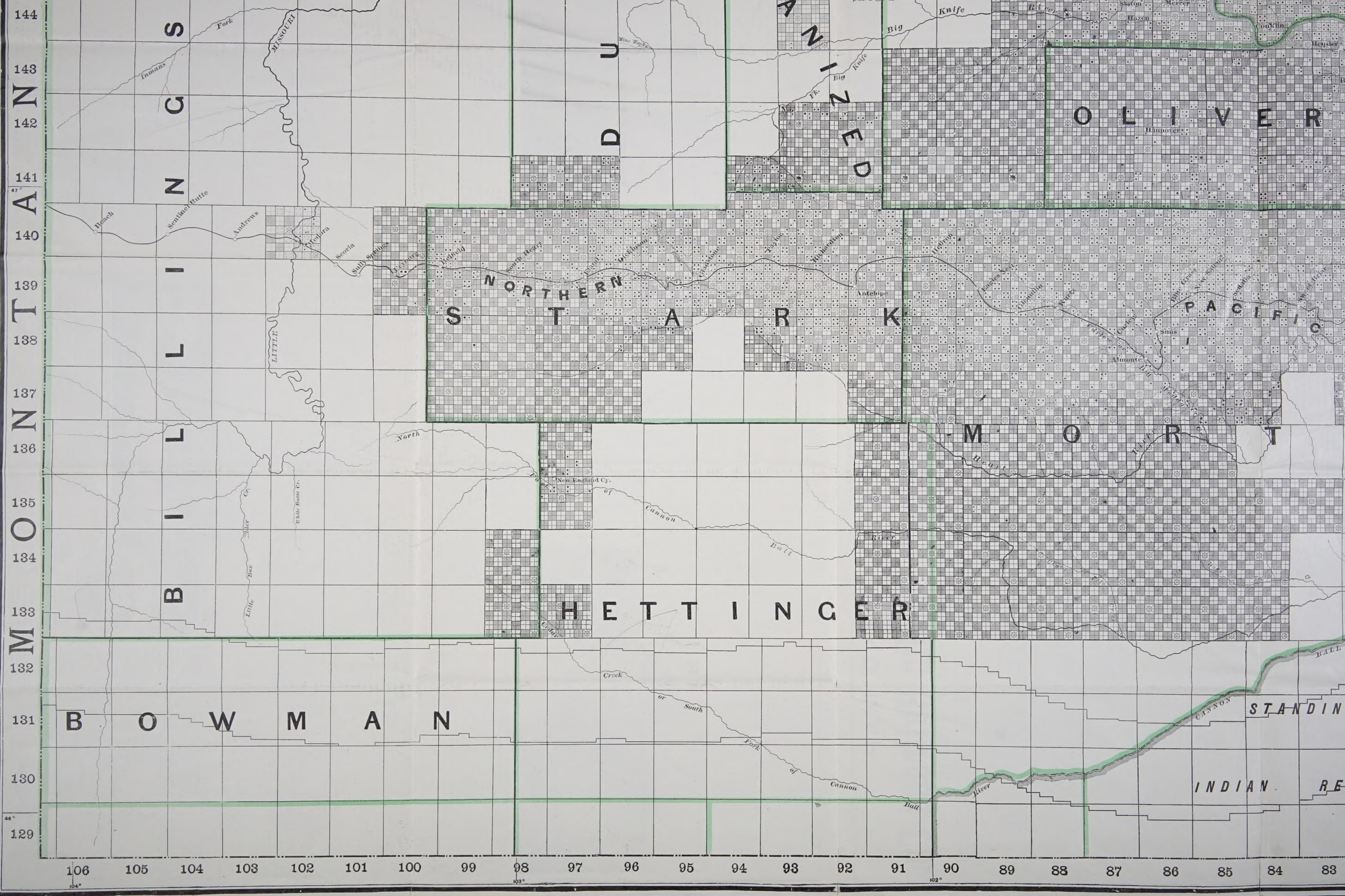




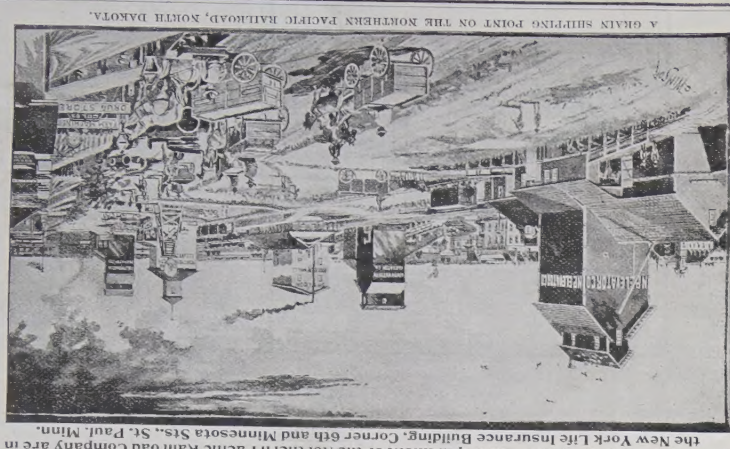
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Northern Pacific Country
SECTIONAL LAND MAP
OF A PORTION OF
NORTH DAKOTA



The General Offices of the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are in the New York Life Insurance Building, Corner 6th and Minnesota Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA

SECTIONAL LAND MAP
SHOWING THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FROM JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE STATE.

NORTH DAKOTA.
THE new State of North Dakota, admitted to the Union November 2, 1889, comprises the northern half of the former Territory of Dakota. It has an area of about 70,795 square miles, or 45,308,890 acres—about equal to the States of Ohio and Indiana combined. Its surface may all be characterized as prairie; but it is nearly level in the east, undulating and rolling in the center, and rolling prairie with low hills in the western part of the State. The Missouri River traverses the State from the northwest corner to a point about midway from east to west on the South Dakota border. The Red River of the North divides the State from Minnesota on the east; Manitoba and Assiniboia bound the State on the north; the new State of Montana on the west; and the new State of South Dakota on the south. No other State or Territory has as extensive areas of fertile agricultural land still unsettled, and

trouble, as to what government lands are open to homestead entry, and what railroad lands are still unsold. The railroad company has recently reduced the prices of its lands and also the rate of interest, and are now offering them for sale cheaper than ever. This many consider the best bargain of the kind in the United States. In fact, the extensive regions in the Northwestern Pacific country, comprising the only portion of the West where the agricultural settler can have the advantage of government lands, and also of purchasing at low prices and on long time, the adjoining railroad lands.

Railroad Lands in North Dakota.
The Northern Pacific Railroad has for sale in North Dakota over 6,750,000 acres of rich, farming and grazing lands, and almost every section of this vast domain is available for agriculture and stock raising. The prices have been reduced, running chiefly from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per acre, on five years time, with

no other offers superior advantages for settlement by farmers and stock-raisers. Fully three-fourths of the present population of North Dakota is about 200,000. It will easily support, without overtaxing, a population of 3,000,000. In fact, it may be said that there is room in the State for more than ten times its present population before it becomes as crowded as the present population of the United States. A synopsis of the present population of the United States has been taken up in the surveyed districts.

Stock Raising as a Special Industry.
The raising of cattle, sheep, and horses, on the grazing ranges of North Dakota, for market, is an important and growing business. This industry shows a steady increase in each successive year. Stock-raisers have nearly all the railroad lands have been sold, except of a considerable area in Richland and Ransom counties. On the Minnesota side, however, there is a large amount of excellent prairie land, convenient to railroad and towns, still owned by the Northern Pacific. Excellent land is being procured by the States finally decided in favor of the Northern Pacific company. The company has reduced the prices of these lands and lowered the rate of interest to 6 per cent, and has offered them for sale on a long view of encouraging settlement. A separate map of the area under cultivation. A separate map of the country is furnished free.

Valleys of the Sheyenne and James.
The Sheyenne and James rivers run parallel for a considerable part of their course through North Dakota, and are the most fertile and productive valleys in the State. The Sheyenne valley is a broad, fertile plain, and the James valley is a deep, fertile valley. Both valleys are well adapted for stock raising, and are the most fertile and productive valleys in the State. The Sheyenne valley is a broad, fertile plain, and the James valley is a deep, fertile valley. Both valleys are well adapted for stock raising, and are the most fertile and productive valleys in the State.

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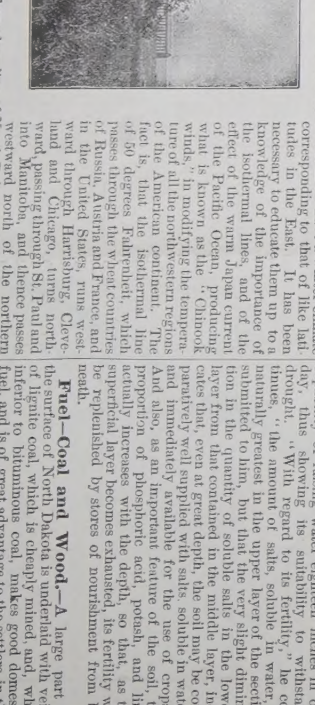
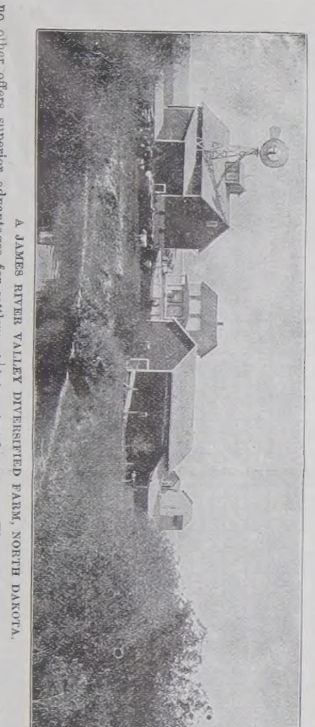
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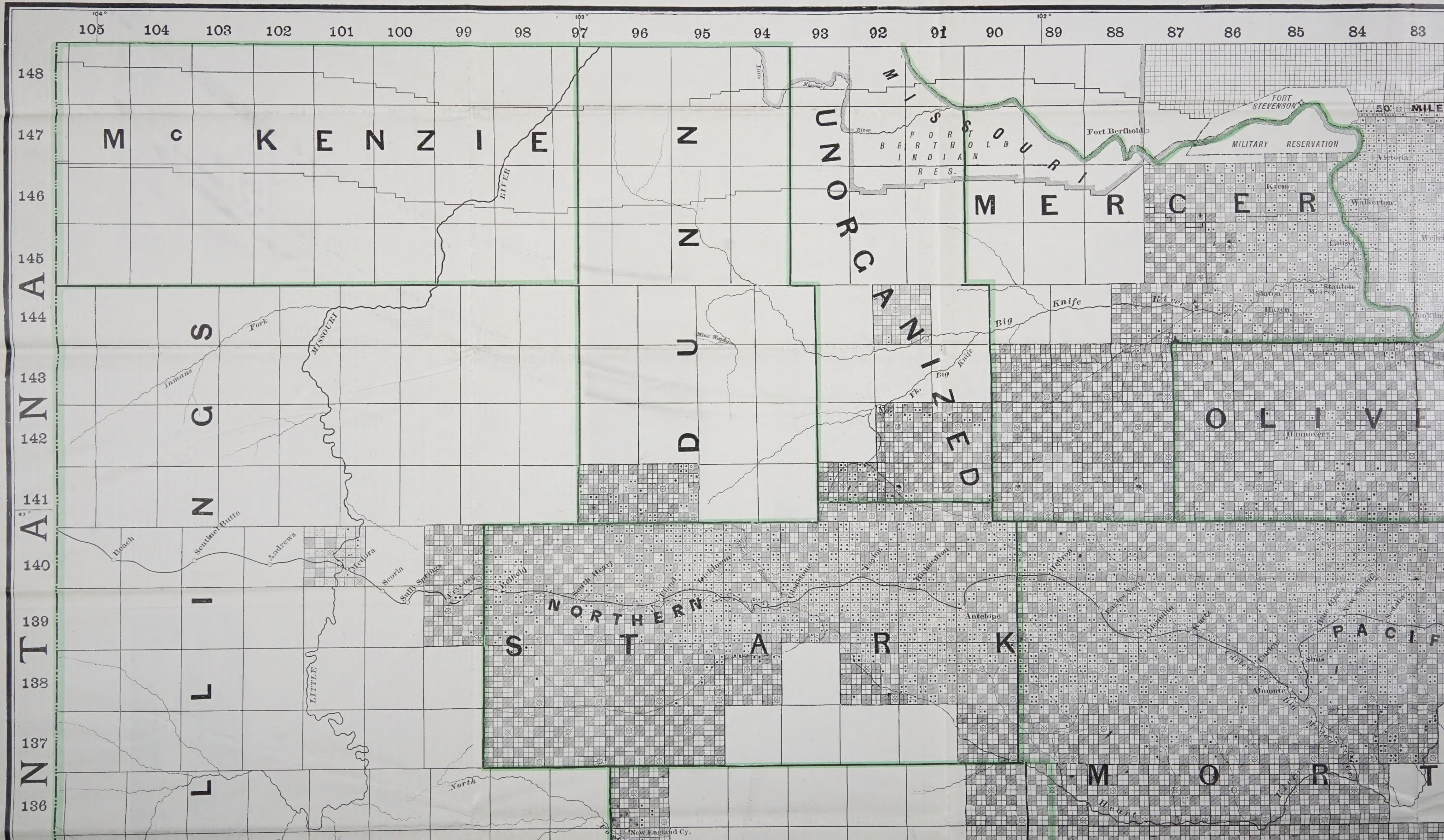


Map Showing Surveyed Portion of Land Grant of NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILR

SCALE, 6 MILES TO

INCLUDING TOWNSHIPS 129 TO 148 NORTH, AND RANGES 62 TO 1


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RAILROAD COMPANY from Jamestown, North Dakota, to Montana Boundary Line.

MILES TO 1 INCH.

S 62 TO 105 INCLUSIVE, WEST OF THE 5TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Government Lands settled. Sections and quarter-sections in white show the unoccupied Government Lands. Sections shown thus  are reserved for School purposes.

FOLD THIS END IN FIRST.





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MILITARY
RESERVATION

GRANT

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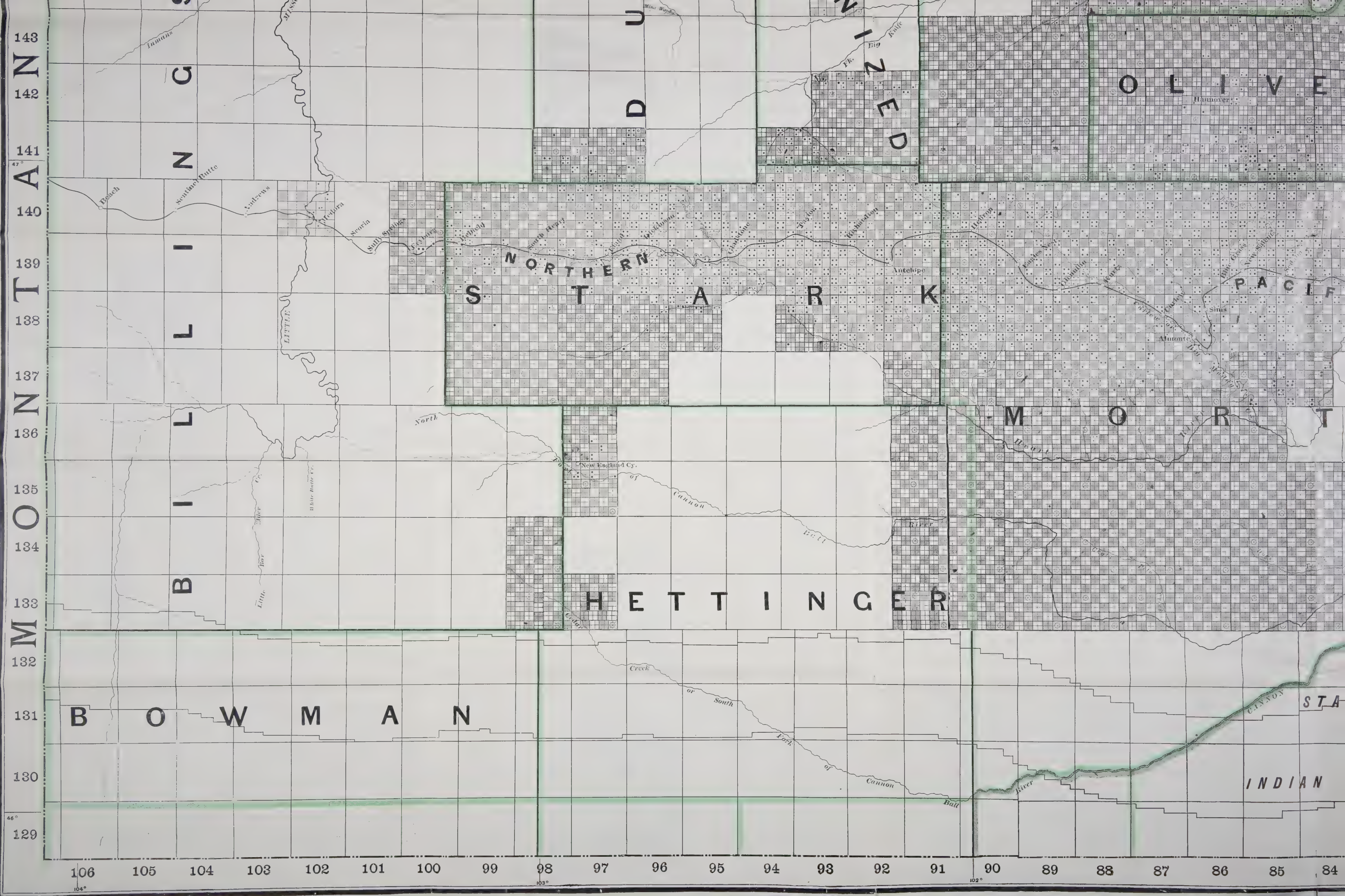
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Map Showing Land Grant of **NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY**

SCALE, 6 MILES TO 1

INCLUDING TOWNSHIPS 129 TO 148 NORTH, AND RANGES 62 TO 100 WEST

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Map Corrected up to March 1900



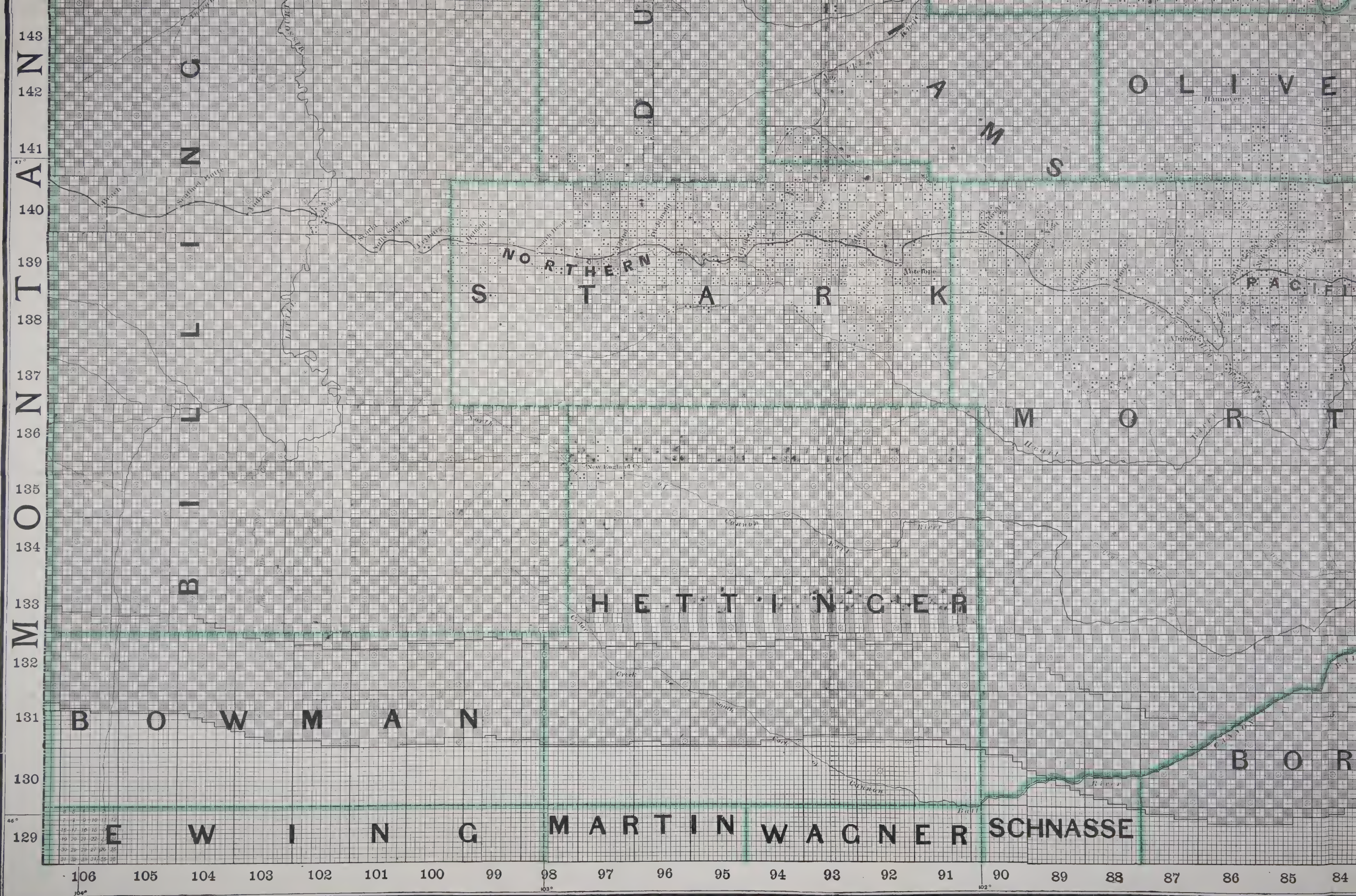
COMPANY, from Jamestown, North Dakota, to Montana Boundary Line.

MILES TO 1 INCH.
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Government Lands settled. Sections and quarter-sections in white show the unoccupied Government Lands. Sections shown thus [X] are reserved for School purposes.
up to March 1st, 1892.

FOLD THIS END IN FIRST.







A black and white photograph of a large, two-story house with a prominent chimney, surrounded by a well-kept lawn and a fence. The house is situated on a slight rise, and the background shows a line of trees and a clear sky.

ATTRACTIVE FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING REGIONS.

The Red River Valley.—The great alluvial valley of the Red River of the North extends from south to north in North Dakota, and Minnesota for a distance of about 200 miles, and has an average width of about 40 miles. The river, a navigable stream, separates the two States and divides the valley into nearly equal parts. That part of the valley lying in North Dakota extends entirely through the eastern part of counties comprising Richland, Cass, Towner, Grand Forks, Walsh and Bottineau, and it is traversed by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern lines. The soil is a deep black loam, and it is everywhere fertile. The entire valley was once the bed of a lake. The surface of the country is almost level, and

Dickinson, North Dakota, on Northern Plains. Sufficient stone for good drain. Northern Br.

age with ditches. The numerous small streams carry off the surplus rainfall into the Red River. This region is the oldest settled portion of North Dakota. It is better settled with railroad facilities than many portions of the old States of the East. It contains numerous large towns and villages, and is the local seat of the wheat and stock raising industries, which first brought this section into prominence. North Dakota, into general native and were much talked about a few years ago. The government land is all taken in this valley, and nearly all the railroad land is sold. There is, however, considerable land in the market which was formerly purchased in large tracts, and is now being divided into farms of moderate size. The valley is the coldest part of North Dakota.

Valleys of the Shogwe and Jomes.—The Shogwe and Jomes rivers run parallel for a considerable part of their course through North Dakota, and are separated by a rolling prairie country, from 20 to 50 miles in width. The region which these two rivers water is more varied in surface than the Red River Valley, consisting of undulating and rolling land, and level prairie, diversified with mounds of gravel, and small hills, and points and small islands, surrounded by high, steep banks. Water is plentiful and good, and in these regions runs all through this district are very many natural meadows. The lands are almost uniformly good. The soil is brown loam, with clay subsoil. It is easily cultivated, and highly productive of all the small grains, and such crops as wheat, corn, and clover, and such crops as timothy, hay, flax, timothy, and alfalfa.

with such risks, "I've got to learn from the mistakes of previous generations," says the author. "I have to have a little more experience to be especially adventurous, and to have the live stock interests of the farmers are steadily on my mind." The Shawnee and James rivers water the two largest agricultural regions in North Dakota. The James flows through the eastern portion of the state, and at the center of the State, the famed doubling cascade from the Red River and the latter empty into the Missouri. The valleys of the two streams spread over portions of sixteen large counties. The valley of the Shawnee, beginning in Pierce county, extends for 100 miles to the south, and covers portions of 12 counties. The James flows north and east through portions of 14 counties, and then, through portions of 10, empties into the Red River Valley. The reaches of the James, heading in the western part of Wells, reaches the mouth of the river through the counties of Adams, Steele and Nelson, thence south and east through portions of 10 counties, and finally empties into the Red River Valley. The valleys of the two rivers, the James and the Shawnee, head in the western part of Wells, reaching the mouth of the river through the counties of Adams, Steele and Nelson, thence south and east through portions of 10 counties, and finally empties into the Red River Valley. The valleys of the two rivers, the James and the Shawnee, head in the western part of Wells, reaching the mouth of the river through the counties of Adams, Steele and Nelson, thence south and east through portions of 10 counties, and finally empties into the Red River Valley.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA.

of the State, and the North Dakota wool companies, and the Montana and Wyoming wool growers, assured that the sheep raising industry of the State will be profitable, and that the wool of the State will be sold at a high price. In the western part of North Dakota, sheep and sheep feed on the grazing ranges almost all the year. In the eastern portion of the State the season for feeding cattle is not so long as in New England, for feeding cattle is not so long as in New England or New York. Prairie hay can be cut in abundance on the natural meadows, and cattle pick up a large part of the hay during the winter months on the naturally open ranges of the open ranges. Horses and mules are also raised on the open ranges, and the open ranges the year round, and the wool is successfully profitable, and returns the farmer a handsome annual income. Sheep raising is a growing industry, and is constantly receiving more attention from farmers in all parts of the State, and especially in the rolling prairie known as the Cotton Valley between

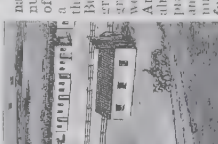
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Jamesonville, North Dakota. The raising of cattle, sheep and horses, on the grazing ranges of North Dakota, for market, is an important and growing business. This industry shows a steady increase in each successive year. Stock-raisers have a large number of stockmen, who raise a number of stock, such as cattle, sheep, horses, and turkock ranches, but there are wide, open and well-cultivated grazing ranges in the State, both east and west of the Missouri River, waiting to be taken up by stock men. The largest grazing area east of the Missouri River is located in the Coteaux country, an extensive plateau country, covering an area about 150 miles long by 30 to 45 miles wide. The surface of the Coteaux is rolling, richly grassed prairie with low hills in places, and throughout its extent there are many native prairie grasses, producing nutritious native grasses, which are used for stock. These engaged in the raising of good water for stock. These engaged in the raising are gradually acquiring valuable herds. The sheep industry is growing rapidly. Over 20,000 head of sheep have been brought in during the past year. Production of stock is increasing, and the adaptability of the Coteaux for stock raising, and the adaptability of the State throughout the year, altogether that which

Timothy, Alfalfa, Orchard grass, Hurdlegrass, and Bluegrass will be well repaid by an inspection of the natural advantages which this region offers for our extensive grazing ranges in the country being watered by the Missouri River, in North Dakota, are eminently adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep, and horses on a large scale as a special industry. The whole extent of country is well grassed and well watered. Good ranges of cattle, sheep, and horse ranches along the Heart, Missouri rivers, and the Cannon Ball, and the Little Missouri rivers, along the tributaries of these streams. In the extreme western portion of North Dakota, especially in the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, a large number of fine prairie lands of from 100 to 1,000 miles wide and over 100 miles in length, watered by large herds of cattle which receive no care in winter from their owners, subsisting entirely on the bunchgrass pastured on the bunchgrass cures in the summer months. These stems of the bunchgrass, which seeds as they blow through the winter. There are large areas of government lands open for free entry, and a large amount of low price railroad lands for sale, both in the Coteau country and in the country west of the Missouri river. The lands of the Coteau country on the inside shows the uncultivated land, and map on the inside have been taken up in these regions.

Native Grasses.—The native grasses are highly nutritious. The whole surface of the country is covered with a thick growth of Buffalo grass, of state nature, with a little Blue-grass, and Bluejoint, Blue-legs, and Blueoat, the bunchgrass predominate. Along the Missouri River the grass grows in almost countless variety of prairie flowers, those of blue and golden colors being most numerous. The great proportion of the prairie is covered with the prairie grass, which is the principle the appearance of a vast prairie garden.

Dairying.—The conditions are favorable for successful dairying in North Dakota. The grasses, especially the alfalfa, clover, timothy, and red-top, enable the farmer to produce a good winter and ready market.



Pacific Railroad.

Page 10 of 10

facilities. The first railroad in North Dakota was the Northern Pacific, which crossed the Red River in 1870. So rapid has been railway construction that now there are over 10,000 miles of completed road in the State. A number of new roads are projected, partially graded, and will be built during the next two or three years. Settlers need not go further from a railroad station to find a location for a home than they can haul a load of grain and get back home in a few hours; or, at farthest, the same day. Government lands and cheap railroad lands can be had in the eastern part of North Dakota in return for 100 acres of Government land, and a homestead within 5 to 15 miles, and west of the Missouri River within from 2 to 6 miles of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The leading railroad in North Dakota is the Northern Pacific, which, starting from the larger commercial cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, carries 3,300 bushels of wheat, or over 1 bushel to the acre, at \$1.28 a bushel, in excess of the export. From

[illegible]

have been greater.

PRODUCTIONS.

Hard Spring Wheat.—The leading crop of North Dakota and always the hard spring wheat of the Northwest. It is the staple in the process of milling, this wheat is accepted by millers as the most valuable in the world. North Dakota and Northern Minnesota are the only portions of the United States where hard spring wheat is raised, and it grows in the same manner as the wheat termed "Soft Northern" or "Pacific Hard Wheat Belt." The reason of the superior value of hard spring wheat lies in the fact that it contains a larger proportion of gluten and a smaller proportion of starch than any other variety. Hard spring wheat is raised in the Northwest in the following quantities is known as "No. 1 Hard." It regularly sells in Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior for from 10 to 15 per cent. more per bushel than the best of the soft wheat. It is largely shipped to the millers at the East to mix with the best winter wheat, and thus bring up the standard of flour

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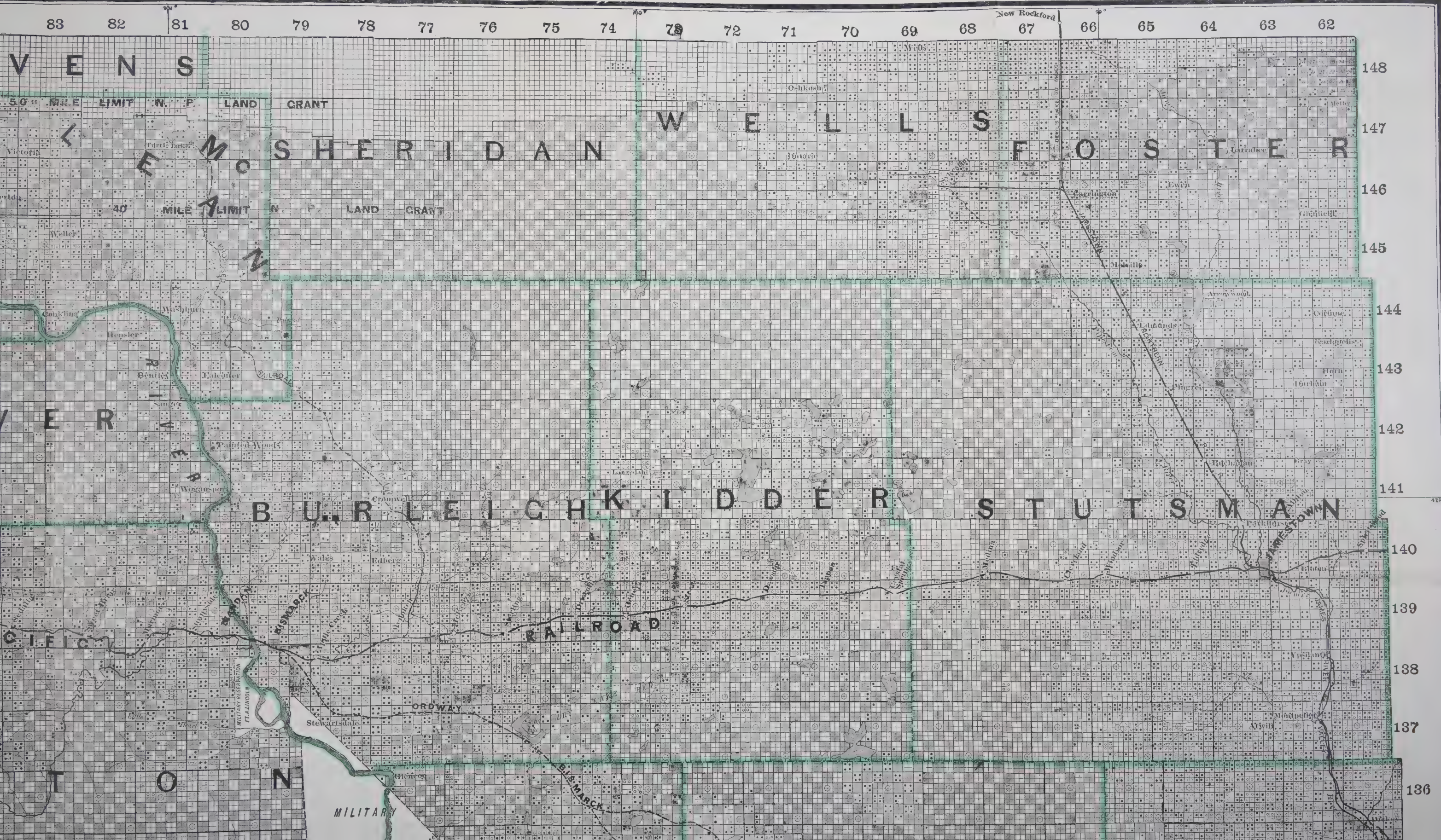
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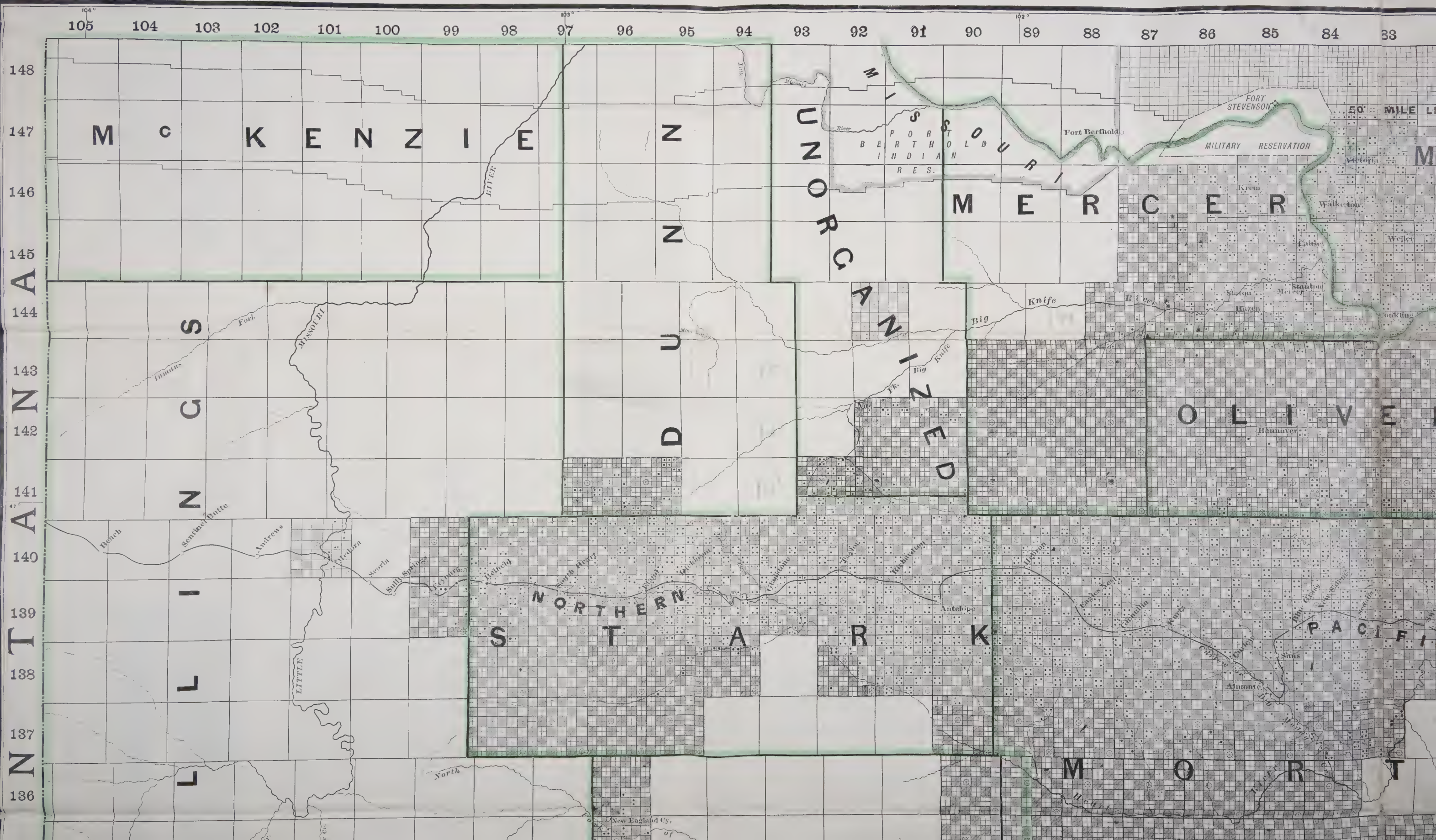


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Northern Pacific Country

SECTIONAL LAND MAP

NORTH DAKOTA



The General Division of the Land Department, U.S. Department of the Interior, has prepared this map for the purpose of showing the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's land in North Dakota.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISING MEN

The fact that you are a farmer or stock-raiser is no excuse for not knowing the laws of your state. It is your duty to know them, and it is your right to have them explained to you. The following are some of the laws of North Dakota which you should know:

- 1. The law of the state is that every farmer and stock-raiser should have a license to practice his business.
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SECTIONAL LAND MAP

FROM JAMESTOWN NORTH DAKOTA TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE STATE

SECTIONAL LAND MAP



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McPHERSON

McPherson Co. said to obtain 1200 votes, which represent it is about 900 heads of families
 who think are Germans or Russian Germans. The abandoned places of which there are many were
 taken up largely by Americans, a considerable proportion are single men. These settlers engaged in
 grain raising have become poor, those who have only a few acres are said to be doing well. Population estimated
 not to be more than 50% of what it once was, but is now holding its own. Possibly growing slightly. Highest crops
 of wheat 28 bush. lowest 5 bush. average for 12 years 15 bush. beginning started at Leola. present sold
 in Minneapolis & Philadelphia. Water obtained at price 10' to 60', much of it carries considerable alkali

This land
 is mostly
 water.
 Leola
 Leola

Abundant
 Hand Coal delivery
 900 lbs per ton
 Sept 7 28